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(xii) *Public Records* (III. 107-108): an unsatisfactory treatment. A record, in government parlance, is something recorded or copied in contradistinction to something filed. Files are the communications to the department, the records communications *from* it, although the latter term is loosely applied to both sorts of matter. Why should not a work on government explain such interpretations? British archive-management in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is unduly praised in comparison with Continental. (xiii) *Table of Salaries* (III. 247-249): the absence of date and authorities for this leaves one free to guess that it was compiled largely from the *Official Register of the United States* for 1911. With respect to a good many items it is now out of date; but even in 1911 the Comptroller of the Currency was not paid a salary of \$12,000. (xiv) *Political Satirists* (III. 253): carelessly written and uninformed. The reference to "Cooper" as a "personal journalist" in the group with William Cobbett and James T. Callender, probably refers to Thomas Cooper (1759-1840), scientist, friend of Dr. Joseph Priestley, and president for many years of the College of South Carolina. John Trumbull, author of *McFingal* (1774; 1782), certainly should have been referred to. But why were not the *Biglow Papers* and their author named? Instead, after listing such names as Artemas Ward, Petroleum V. Nasby, and Orpheus C. Kerr, the writer says: "They were followed by E. L. Godkin, the editor of the *Nation*, an unterrified dissector of his opponents. . . . Since 1890 the field has been taken by Wallace Irwin . . . and by 'Mr. Dooley'". (xv) *Secretary to the President* (III. 280): a useful topic, had it been well treated. There have been upwards of forty such secretaries, whose names (with dates of their services) should have been accurately given. As it stands, there is almost nothing to it which is not the veriest commonplace.

The index (III. 707-785) is adequate. Because of heavy calendered paper, the volumes are needlessly heavy. The type used in the text is 8-point, the same that was used in Lalor's *Cyclopaedia*. But the matter in this new work is less, by about 750 pages, than is to be found in Lalor. It may be recalled that Lalor provided no index.

HENRY BARRETT LEARNED.

Guide to the Materials for American History, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain. Volume II. Departmental and Miscellaneous Papers. By Charles M. Andrews, Farnam Professor of American History, Yale University. (Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1914. Pp. viii, 427.)

THE appearance of this volume marks the completion of a notable series of guides to the sources in British repositories bearing on American colonial and Revolutionary history. The first volume was devoted to the papers in the British Museum, Bodleian Library, and other places outside the great central archive building. Two volumes embrace the

papers in the Public Record Office, one covering mainly the Colonial Office papers and the other now before us the departmental and miscellaneous papers.

The same high qualities which attach to the first volumes are equally characteristic of the last. Sound scholarship, expert knowledge, and the expenditure of much time and patient energy are very evident in the work. Every practical aid seems to have been devised to facilitate the approach to the vast, unworked mines of raw materials, affording the searcher opportunity to husband his time and strength. The content, character, and value of the sources are described in general in some cases, in others the contents are listed in detail. At every appropriate place there is inserted a brief account of the features and practices peculiar to a particular office, thus throwing light on the nature of the archives. The introductions, covering the history of the various executive agencies, their structure, procedure, functions, archives, and their relations one to the other and to colonial business, constitute a background of the greatest service to one who uses the records and in themselves are important contributions to the literature of English government and imperial administration.

At least one-half the guide is allotted to the records of the two great executive boards of the Admiralty and Treasury. The papers of the War Office, Commissariat, and Paymaster-General, and of the High Court of Admiralty each cover about forty pages; the Customs Board and Declared Accounts each about twenty. The few remaining pages are sufficient for the records of the Lord Chamberlain, Modern Board of Trade, and a few special collections of private papers. In point of time the sources bear largely on the eighteenth century, particularly the period 1740-1783. British colonial control did not assume full and definite shape till after 1700 and the period of the last French wars and the revolt of the colonies naturally called into fullest play the activities of the great executive departments. In point of content the records bring into view the great imperial problems of defense, finance in all its varied aspects, trade, administration both in England and in the colonies. It is a rich and abundant aggregate of raw material, hardly touched, and concerned with a period and side of American colonial history barely treated. When this mass of material has been worked through, analyzed, and presented by scholarly investigators, then we shall know something of the nature, the scope, and the spirit of British imperial policies and of the relations of the colonies to the parent country.

The work of Dr. Jameson and the group of able and scholarly associates in elaborating guides to the material in foreign archives for our history is a sure sign that we are coming to a study of the past with a new vision. Too frequently our history has been written as if American life, problems, and growth were somehow unaffected by and unconnected with the main currents of the world's history. A reaction has set in and undoubtedly the work of exploring and charting foreign archives

is one of the important forces weakening the older attitude of isolation. The Spanish War brought us new duties abroad and we became conscious of our relations with the other great political communities. Great interest was promptly recruited in the subjects of colonies, sea-power, world commerce, and politics. In the year of that war Professors Andrews and Osgood in timely and noteworthy papers deprecated the customary narrowness displayed by writers of our colonial era and dwelt upon the need of taking an angle of observation broad enough to comprehend the colonies in their imperial connection. To this cause Professor Andrews has done a service of inestimable value. His great work as guide-maker alone entitles him to the highest praise. By his writing, teaching, and kindly counsel to others he has done much to give impulse, direction, and shape to the movement designed to bring to light and to correlate and balance the three great factors in our early history, the colonies, the mother-country, and the relations between them.

W. T. Root.

A History of Connecticut: its People and Institutions. By GEORGE L. CLARK. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1914. Pp. xx, 609.)

HISTORIES, especially state histories, have been presented recently in so condensed a form that we welcome as a step in the right direction the generous dimensions of this volume, in which the author has felt willing and able to allow himself the space of 609 octavo pages for the treatment of his subject.

It is true that when the volume is examined much is found that is usually furnished by a gazetteer, or a magazine of local history, but there is nothing that is not covered by the title and the evident purpose of the book—to present the history, not only of the state of Connecticut, but also of its people and its institutions. Since J. R. Green set the fashion, we have become accustomed to having histories contain much more than were formerly considered strictly historical facts, and the author of the present volume has been gratifyingly liberal in his interpretation of the functions of an historian.

The strictly historical work of the volume is well done. Mr. Clark has handled his authorities independently, has followed good writers upon special subjects as well as being familiar with the previous historians, and has been fortunate in his critics, whose help he acknowledges most fully. It is perhaps unfortunate that his work preceded in its appearance Dr. De Loss Love's most careful and scholarly *History of Hartford*, which has laid at rest forever the ancient fallacy of the creation of the commonwealth by the union of existing towns, and has pointed out most clearly the relation of the settlement of Connecticut to the "Lords and Gentlemen" who were grantees under the Warwick Patent.